ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.

The Details of Pive Days Intelligence.

OUR PARIS AND LON" ON CORRESPONDENCE,

C. Ar Lordon Correspondence.
Lornon, Dec. 22, 1854.
Farial Orisis in England—The Foreign Enrolmen,
the Debate on the Second Reading—Ministerial Masity Thirty-nine—Third Reading on 22d—Popular
colong Against the Bill—Austria and Prussia—The
seasy Batified—Baron Ludon Sent by the King of any Batified—Baron Vaedom Sent by the King of useta to London to Negotiate—Difficult Game for tria—Vote of thanks by the British Parliament to ny and Navy of France—Latest from Sobasto r. Soulé at Madrid—England and Sardinia—

se prevailing idea was that the ministry would sen in a minority, and have resigned. The cause crisis is the so-called "Enrolment of Foreigners ought in by the government, demanding the im ention of the government to garrison England reigners. The indignation throughout the coun-immense, and on the second reading, even after bill had been modified in committee, a determined has been read a third time; and on Tuesday night, Commons, it was read a second time. After a pro-d debate, the numbers were for the second reading State debate, the numbers were to be second reaching \$21, against it 202; majority for ministers, 39. The mainters announced their intention of resigning had they been defeated. There will be another heavy debate so-night, on the third reading in the Commons; but as est of the leading members of the opposition have al-dy spoken, it will probably pass. In all probability,

any spoken, it will bring you the result.

The following is a copy of the bill, as amended on resert. It is entitled "An Act to permit Foreigners to be alisted, and to serve as Officers and Soldiers in her jesty's Forces." The fifth clause here printed was struck out in the House of Lords last night :-

whereas it is expedient that her Majesty, during the atinuance of the war, should be enabled to enlist and ploy foreigners in her army; be it therefore enacted the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the vice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, d Communs, in this present Parliament assembled, d by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for her Majesty to cause to be ented as solders into her service persons not being

and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for her Majesty to cause to be enmeted as soldiers into her service persons not being
matural born subjects or entitled to the privileges of
matural born subjects of her Majesty, who may voluntarily enter themselves for such service, and to grant
commissions or letters of service to any such persons to
serve as officers, the persons so emisted and commissioned to be formed into separate regiments, battalions,
and cerps; and such enlistment, commission, and the
service thereunder, shall be as lawful as if such persons
were satural born subjects of her Majesty.

2. Provided always, that the men serving under this
net shall not be employed in the United Kingdom except
for the purpose of being 'trained, arrayed, and formed
into regiments, battalions, or corps for foreign service,
and except such bodies of reserve as may be kept in the
Daited Kingdom for training and arraying recruits, and
for supplying vacances in such regiments, battalions,
or corps; and that there shall not be within the United
Kingdom more, in the whole, than 10,000 men serving
under this act at any one time.

Revery person enlisted as a soldier under the authority
of this act st shall be attested in such manner as her Majesty shall direct, and not otherwise; and all officers, nonmomissioned officers, drummers, and private soldiers
enlisting or commissioned under this act shall take such
tath for their fidelity during their continuance in her
Majesty's service as her Majesty shall direct, and no
other.

4. Subject to the provisions herein contained, all of-

subject to the provisions herein contained, all ofs, nen-commissioned efficers, drummers, or private
sers serving under the provisions of this act, shall
abject to all the provisions contained in any act for
time being in force "for punishing mutiny and deion, and for the better payment of the army and
r quarters," and the Articles of War made in purtee thereof, in the same manner to all intents and
some as any of her Majesty's regular forces are subto the same.

purposes as any of her Majesty's regular forces are subject to the same.

5. It shall be lawful for her Majesty, if she see fit, to make any supplemental Articles of War to be applicable specially to persons who may be enlisted or commissioned under this act, and thereby to vary or control any Articles of War for the time being in force; and the restrictions and provisions contained in any act for the time being in force, "for punishing mutiny and desertion, and the better payment of the army and their quarters," in relation to Articles of War made thereunder, shall be applicable to such supplemental Articles of War as aforesaid.

6. This act shall continue in force during the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

In the Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough was the chief appears of the bill, supported by Lord Derby and follow-

ment of the bill, supported by Lord Derby and follow-in the Commons, Disraeli took the lead, and was well supported by Bulwer, the novelist, and other members of the opposition. Lord John Russell and Sidney Herbert defended the bill. Lord John quoted precedents from English history to show that a foreign legion had in most wars been employed by English monarchs. He went as far back as the reign of William III., of Anne, and then brought history down to Wellington in the Peninsular. He made a brilliant speech in a historical point of view. Bulwer, in a very eloquent speech, showed how English national feeling was against fighting side by side with mercenaries, and England was quite strong put the necessity of having more troops ready to meet every emergency. He did not appeal to precedents. Asce was wanted, and ought to be got. Disraeli put Lord John Russell right on one point. The foreigners ander Marlborough and Wellington, though in British pay, were not hirelings, but allies-auxiliaries who had a certain interest in fighting with us. Englishmen did not object to fight side by side with foreigners-the best proof was Alma and Inkermann-what they would object to was, fighting with men who fought for gold only, and if the enemy paid them better, would desert to a man. You will see that there are cons as well as pros to this measure, and, in fact, if Austria is in earnest, where is the necessity of procuring and making England pay for some thirty or forty thousand foreigners, if Austria has a fine army of five hundred thousand fighting men to join us?

Surely the joint armies of England, France, Austria and Turkey ought to be a match for Russia. Or does the government mistrust Austria?

They have very good reason to do so. You will, of make your own comments upon this measure, and the opinion of the United States will be eagerly heard, as not being actually an interested party in the

The Austrian treaty of the 2d December was ratified on the 14th. It is more satisfactory than was supposed, and people are at a loss to explain Lord John Russell's .The Emperer of Austria has just sent a special envoy

der of St. Stephen, patron of Austria, (first class) to Napoleon III. That looks well for the allies. Russia is someentrating an army close on the Austrian frontier and Austria, on her side, is preparing for all eventu-

prussia is much alarmed. The people are decidedly in favor of the Western Powers, whilst the King and Court are Russian. The King has just sent Baron Usedom, Prussian Ambassador at Rome, to London of a special mission, to sound the English Cabinet. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from the King to Queen Victoria, and his object is to stipulate a special compelled to join the treaty of the 2d December.

Austria has, in fact, completely outwitted Prussia and now stands at the head of Germany.

The foreign enlistment bill will alarm Austria.

There is not a Pole, Hungarian, Lombard or discon-Russia, and eventually at Austria. Should the latter power play false, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, Italy, will rise in arms, and then all Europe will be a battle

Austria has difficult cards to play; but her real inte-

rests are with the Western Powers. Baron Usedom after visiting Loudon processor.

Parliament has unanimously passed a vote of thanks ron Usedom after visiting London proceeds to Paris. the army and navy, and also to the army and navy of France. This compliment to our ally has been hand-semely acknowledged by the Monitour. Every English reldier present at Alma and Inkermann is to have a modal with two clasps, and the names of Alma and Inbermann are to be borne on the flags of the regiments that fought there.

From Sebastopol we have news to the 13th December. a telegraphic despatch of that date says that no engagement had taken place; it means no battle. The Monitour that day publishes a despatch from Admiral Hamelin, Kamlesch Bay, which, whilst announcing be arrival of 4,000 troops, says that a brisk cannonade ad been kept up and that the Russians had made some ad been kept up and that the Russians had made some | as the suppers and inhers proceed to their daily task of gorous sorties on the English and French lines, which drilling, bering, and bigning up, ever and anon, they

re repulsed after a fierce struggle, by musketry, and even at the point of the bayenet.

Madrid, of the 4th December, says:-

During the week an active business has been done in

and l'ennsylvania State bonds:-			
United States 6's, bonds (1862)	101	a 102	
Do. 6's, do. (1868)	10834	a 109%	
Do 6's, Insc. Stock (1867-1868)	107	a 108	
Pennsylvania 5's	73	a 75	
Do. 5's, bonds (1877)	78	a 80	
Massachus'ta 5's, Sterling bonds, (1868).		a 102	
S. Carolina 5's, bonds (Baring's) (1858-68)		a 95	
Maryland b's, Sterling bonds		a 94	
Alabama 5's, do. do. (1858-9-66)		100	
	87	a 80	
Do. 6's, bonds, (1886)	82	a 84	
Kentucky 6's, do. (1868)	88	a 90	
Canada 6's, Sterling bonds, (1878)	109	a 110	
Boston 436's, Sterling bonds			
Montreal 6's, (1857-1865)			
New Orleans 6's, bonds, (1893)	82		
Gt. W. of Ill. 10's, 1st mrtg. (1868)	61	a 62	
Pen. Cen. RR. 6's, bonds, (1880)			
N. Y. & Erie 7's, 1st mrtg. (1868-1869)			
De. 7's, 3d do. (1883)			
Do, 7's, Convertible, (1862)			
N. Ind. 7's, 1st. mtg. (Goshen Breh) (1868)			
Terre Haute and Alton 7's. (1867)			
	3.55	lafameira	
	Do. 6's, do. (1868). Do. 6's, Insc. Stock (1867-1868) Pennsylvania 5's. Do. 5's, bonds (1877). Massachus'ts 5's, Sterling bonds, (1868). S. Carolina 5's, bonds (Baring's) (1858-68) Maryland 5's, Sterling bonds. Alabama 5's, do. do. (1888). Do. 6's, bonds, (1868). Verginia 5's, do. do. (1888). Do. 6's, bonds, (1868). Kentucky 6's, do. (1868). Kentucky 6's, do. (1868). Kentucky 6's, Sterling bonds, (1878) Boston 4½'s, Sterling bonds, (1878) Boston 4½'s, Sterling bonds, (1878). New Orleans 6's, bonds, (1893). Gt. W. of Ill. 10's, 1st mrig. (1868). N. Y. & Eric 7's, 1st mrig. (1868). Do. 7's, 3d do. (1883). Do. 7's, Convertible, (1862). N. Ind. 7's, 1st mr. (1685). Perre Haute and Alton 7's, (1867).	United States 6's, bonds (1862)	United States 6's, bonds (1862) 101 a 102 Do. 6's, do. (1868) 108 ja 109 ja 109 Do. 6's, lose. (1867-1868) 107 a 108 po. 6's, lose. Stock (1867-1868) 107 a 108 po. 6's, lose. Stock (1867-1868) 107 a 108 po. 6's, lose (1877) 78 a 75 po. 6's, konds (1877) 78 a 80 massachus'ts 5's, Sterling bonds, (1868) 101 a 102 po. 6's, bonds (Baring's) (1858-366) 93 a 94 po. 6's, bonds (Baring's) (1858-965) 83 po. 6's, bonds (1886) 82 a 94 po. 6's, bonds (1888) 87 a 89 po. 6's, bonds, (1886) 82 a 84 po. 6's, bonds, (1868) 83 po. 6's, bonds, (1868) 83 po. 6's, bonds, (1868) 84 po. 6's, bonds, (1868) 85 po. 6's, bonds, (1868) 82 po. 6's, bonds, (1893) 82 po. 6's, bonds, (1893) 82 po. 6's, bonds, (1868) 83 po. 6's, bonds, (1868) 84 po. 6's, bonds, (1868) 85 po. 6's,

P. S.—It is reported that an offensive and defer treaty is on the tapis between England and Sardinia.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Dec. 19, 1854. PANIS, Dec. 19, 1854.

Effect of the Soulé Affair upon the Bourgeosie of Paris—
Alteration of the Tone of Public Feeling Towards Americans—Mr. Soulé Playing the Lamb at Madrid, after
Casting Aside the Skin of the Lion—Magnificent Cadeau from Queen Isabella to the Pope-The Late Dis at Sebastopol-Paris Gossip, &c., &c.

of Mr. Soulé, has caused to prevail a marked change in the manner of speaking of Americans among the bour-geoist class. The conversation up stairs has always, you know, a corresponding effect upon the servants hall, and the spirit which has been evinced against the Ame-rican representative by the chief magistrate, has stirred up a species of bile which will require time to dissipate. The foreigners whose expenditures continues meet

The foreigners whose expenditures contribute most fargely to the success of a Paris season, are the Russians, the Americans and the English. The war has, of course, removed the former and the most popular of the three-for the Russians lived either in splendid hotels or beau-tiful apartments, and bought what they wanted without questioning the price. They received on a large scale, and caused, by che magnificence of their sorices, a great outlay among modistes, coulourières and bijoutiers, and every class and ramification of class connected with them. The English have entirely ceased to be what they were to Paris. Railroads and steamboats, with the revolution of 1848, have made a great change. But few families, and those never of high rank, or of enormous pecuniary resources, take up their abode here for the whole season. After the Christmas festivities, to London to their parliamentary duties, their wives and dauaghters will come to a notel for a few weeks, till joined by the gentlemen in the Easter vacation; these circumstances, the Americans have gradually come to be the only hope of the Parisians. Their distance from home, their eagerness to examine a state of society so new as that which presents itself here; their spirit of enterprise, which finds a mine in every church, and treasures in every mouldering pile, as well as in the Louvre, the museums and trash libraries of the capital, render them careless of every minor consideration in the accomplishment of their object. Whether the apartment be ten pounds or fifty a month it is all one to them, so that they can have it; and have it they will. But this expenditure encountered, they do not fail to drive a very sharp bargain for all their other encountered. gagements, and are in the habit of meeting the complinentary salutations of the French trader with rathe an improvement on John Bull, which by no means adds to their popularity; and now that an opinion prevails that they are out of favor at Court, and that they are quite ready to fire a broadside into France at the first opportunity, it is not a little curious to perceive how acrimonious and bitter are the remarks which are made

Mr. Sculé, who, as a renegade Frenchman, is always spoken of with the most unmeasured contempt, is, howbetwixt France and Spain are constant, everything that he does, as well as every word he speaks, is carefully noted down, and I dare say often made a great deal more of than is justifiable; but the unhappy man has sown the storm, and must not take it too much to heart if he now reap the whirlwind. His interviews with M. Luguriaga, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, are said to be as remarkably servile as those with M. Pacheco were bursque and overbearing.

What is in the wind now? every one is asking, that this fiery lion with red hot mane and tail, should thus become a sucking dove. Oh, don't you know? Soule's freaks have well nigh shipwrecked the home government, and this is all to fing dust in the good people's eyes, that he may be able to say, "Call me a firebrand, a stirer up of strife? Behold, I am the most peaceable of men; and M. Lagurisga—a cher Laguringa—and I are cementing a union between our respective countries, which will hand down our names to posterity in the pages of immortality."

In the midst of the financial difficulties of Spain it is curious to learn that the Queen is about to present his Holiness the Pope with a brilliant tiars, ornamented with three crowns of brilliants and with a great many pearls, rubies, emeralds and sapphires, the united value of which will be 500,000 francs, or £20,000 English. The royal present is to be placed in a box of sculptured, silver.

But to turn to things nearer home.

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But to turn to things nearer home.

More information is gradually ooning out respecting the disturbance at Dreux, which I have more than once drawn your attention to, and enough is now known to prove that a very unpleasant state of feeling exists underneath the crust of society, and may one day burst forth in a manner not very easy to be allayed.

It appears that so late back as the 20th of November this state of things had been going on, and that not till it assumed a truly formidable riot on the 7th of December was the slightest intimation of the fact permitted to come before the public. It was ordered by the Prefectuat as the Emperor might issue a decree, if he thought fit—that every man, woman and child should walk abroad in their night caps—that no man should cover his house with straw. The people in the cauton of Nogent-le-Roi rose up and rebelled against such dictation. A not ensued, and they were overpowered by the police and gendarmerie, and three of their leaders consigned to durance. The country took alarm, secret meetings were everywhere held in a circle of many leagues. On the 7th the authorities at Chartres were roused by the sound of the toosin among all the neighboring villages. A brigade of gendarmerie and two squadrons of dragoons were ordered off to Dreux, where were the three prisoners, and to this place also sent out the prefect and military commandant, hoping to reach it before the rioters. But the mob had arrived there already, broken into the prison, and set free their leaders; then turning round, with their numbers increased by many thousands, and shouting "Vice la puille!" they met the unfortunate prefect and commandant, of whom they immediately took possession. The government organs wish it to be understood that the present state of chartres, carrying with th

and beats time with smiling head, while his son duly accompanies him with the fiddle, working his bow backwards and forwards like a dancing master. BERTIE.

The Prospects of Peace Negotiations—Probable Polley of the Czar.

[Paris (Dec. 18) Correspondence of Londen Times.]

The day when the Emperor of Russia with have to signify his acceptance or rejection of the last chance offered him is awaited with impatience; and as the lat of January approaches anxiety becomes more intense. The bearer of the treaty from Vienna to St. Petersburg is, it appears, Count Zichy, who is described as possessing some influence with the Car, or, at all events, as being on a footing of intimacy with him. Count Zichy had an interview with Prince Paskiewtisch at Warsaw, and the departure of the latter for St. Petersburg at the same time as the Count is said to be in consequence of the disclosures relative to the state of opinion in Europe, the real feeling of the Cabinet of Vienna, and the calamittes which the persistence of the Emperor in his pretensions will inevitably bring on his country as well as on Europe—pretensions which not even the most attached or most servile of his allies has the courage to approve, and which have now lost all chance of success. It is said—and we may hope it is true—that the arguments of Count Zichy, and the sombre picture he drew of the impending danger, produced a strong impression on the mind of the Prince, and to this impression is attributed his departure for St. Petersburg.

What effect they will produce on the Emperor Nicholas, remains to be seen. The time is approaching rapidly for his categorical answer to the propositions of the three Powers. From what we have seen of Russian policy, there would be nothing extraordinary if the Emperor tried to deceive the cabinets of Western Europe, with the object of paralysing their efforts. It is believed that, as Russia has already signified her intention to accept the four guarantees as a basis, or a point depart, for negotiation, she will make a step in ad

News from Russia.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN IN THE BALTIC—THE DOMESTIC TROUBLES OF THE CZAL.

[Saint Petersburg (Dec. 8), Correspondence of London Times.]

It ought not to be supposed in England that because Russia remained entirely passive this summer in the Baltic, and allowed behavior to the contraction.

sia remained entirely passive this aummer in the Baltic, and allowed her ship to be cooped ap at Cronstact and Sweaborg, that she intends to follow a similar course in the ensuing campaign in the Baltic. It may with truth he asserted that the declaration of war took Russia by surprise, and that, with all the gigantic resources she possesses, neither the army nor the fortresses were at all prepared for active warfare. The same may be add with regard to the many, and to a much greater extent, both in the Baltic and the Black. Sea. But the extensive preparations now making in the imperial arsenals for putting the Baltic fleet in a condition not only to carry on a defensive war, but even to assume the offensive, are of such want magnitude that they ought not to be overlooked in England, or thought lightly of. The most important of these measures is the immediate formation of so less than twenty-six reserve companies of salors, or ships' crews, to replace those that may be swept of by British and French cannon bals next summer. According to the Russian system, the Baltic fleet is divided into three dividens: the headquarters of the first and second being at Crountact, and of the third at Sweaborg. The new companies or crews are to be formed of those sallors now on teribugh and those whose time of service expires on the 18th of January next. The old line-of-battle ship andreas, 8d, is to be converted into a block ship in lieu of the Arnia, 7d, which will be fitted for active service. The new screw three-decker building here is to be salled the Emperor Alexander, and is to be ready for service by the end of March next. The impracticable old ship being of the Russian special services by the standard, and the service by the end of March next. The impracticable old ship benefice, 6d, in to do duty only as a harbor ship, and will be replaced by the Natronennia, 7d, and receive the Emperor Alexander, 8d, the firing the Froster, 4d, and the being Kanandry, 3d, are the british fleet, consisted of the Standard Standard Standa

degrees below freezing point; the adjoining sea was covered with ice, and the navigation had completely cased.

The following private letter, dated the 5th ultime, has been received from St. Fetersburg:—

In sonsequence of the receipt of the affair of the 5th of November, the Emprese has had a serious and even alarming relapse. The courier found the Emprese in the apartment of the Emprese, awaiting the mews with feverish impatience, and when the truth was declared to him he could not restrain his feelings, but broke out into the strongest expressions of disastification and anger against his generals and his army. One exclamation which escaped him respecting his sons greatly alarmed the Empress, who was aware that they were with the army at Schaetopol; she feared that some terrible calemity had befallen them, seeing the agristion of her husband, and she fainted away. She remained for some time insensible; and it was with much difficulty that the Emperor and attendants succeeded in restoring her to animation. She became more calm when informed that nothing had occurred to her sons; but her health has seriously suffered from the shock caused by the defeat of the army at linkermann, and she has now to struggle against an increase of debility and a low fever. The greatest alarm is felt for her, and her recovery is considered very doubtful indeed. The solemnities of the anniversary of the accession to the crown were very limited this year; they were confined to a mere religious service in the churches. Amid the fears which the presence of the allied fleets has occasioned us, and the danger they yet menace, you can scarcely have an idea of the deeperate efforts making here to complete the armaments of every kind for next spring. The Grand Duke Constantine takes no repose. He is at one moment in the arsenals of St. Petersburg, again at Sweaborg, and then at Cronstadt, inspecting everywhere fleets, arsenals, foundries, and all the troops connected with those departments.

then at Cronstadt, inspecting everywhere fleets, arsenals, foundries, and all the troops connected with those departments.

The Emperor is often obliged to moderate this excessive ardor, in order to avoid alarming the population. We have several ships of the line in the admiralty docks, the screws for which are already advanced in execution. Of the guard (d'ebite) we have here at this moment only the regiment of Preobrashenski, with its reserve battalions. Of the rest, two divisions are on the march for Poland, and the third is partitioned in the Baltic provinces. The letters we receive from the Orimea relative to the disasters caused by the hurricane of the 14th state that the corps of Dannenberg, a part of which was en route for Bakshissrat, has suffered particularly. Their condition is of the most frightful kind from want of provisions, as well as the tempest. Many chiefs of divisions who had been wounded in the affair of the 5th have died of their hurts.

I see that foreign journals say a good deal about the "pacific disposition?" of our court. This I believe to be completely a mistaxe. The contrary is the truth. Persons placed in a very good position at the court declare in the strongest manner that neither the imperial family nor the high functionaries of the empire manifest the faintest desire to accept unreservedly the conditions proposed by the Western Powers. As to Austria, every one here is furious against her, particularly since the communication which was made by Prince Gortechakoff. "Kusaia will never forget or forgive her perfidy," cried a lady the other evening in the saloon of M. —— "For my part I am ready to give, at this moment, as a contribution, one hundred of my serfs to the regiment of chasseurs." Three days after, the niece of the lady in question was appointed one of the laddes in waiting to the Empress, but the Emperor, at the same time had an admonition conveyed to her to be cautious how she spoke of politics in society, and particularly in saloons which the attachés of the Austrian e

The Landing of Sir Charles Napier at Portsmouth Correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 18th ultimo, says:—"Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., disembarked from the Duke of Wellington in the Fire Queen steam tender at Spithead, shortly before 9 o'clock this morning, and, with his flag at the fore, steamed up to this harbor. When off the saluting battery he left the Fire Queen in the Port Admiral's barge, and was steered to the town sallyport, alongside the Victoria pier. Notwithstanding the severe inclemency of the weather. (it had been blowing hard all night, and raining heavily all morning.) and the early hour of disembarking, a large concourse of the inhabitants of Portsmouth assembled on the Victoria pier, (which was handsomely dressed in flags in token of welcome,) and on the walls of the garrison to greet Sir Charles. These increased in number, after he landed, and they cheered him most vociferously as he passed up the town on his way to the Port Admiral's, where he breakfasted. Information of his arrival having been sent to Merchistoun Hall, Lady Napier and Clonel Napier arrived early this forenoon at the George Hotel to meet the Admiral, who left Portsmonth for the Admiralty by the 4.25 train on the Southwestern Railway this sfternoon. The gallant Admiral looked in good health and spirits. Merry peals were rung from the parish church bells in honor of his safe return. The Landing of Sir Charles Napier at Ports-

Opinion in England of Mr. Pierce's Message.

The IProm the London Times, Dec. 19.

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States prain limesage of the President of the Crist which at this time so powerfully affect the governments of Europe, and it materially differs in tone from the adresses previously delivered by Mr. President Proces. We observe with satisfaction that he now abdition of the American propile against foreign countries, or to raise pretensions inconsistent with the rights of other States; while a very considerable portion of the message is devicted to an elaborate exculpation of the American some and abroad by the century until incurred, both at the present war arises from its effect on their own position as neutrals, and the statements of Mr. Perce on this atken by the French and English governments at the commencement of hostilities were of a nature to disarm the remonstrances of the neutral martines States, and to extend the fullest protection to their trade, even in the produce of the bolligerent countries. It seems, this opportunity to urge upon the belligerent the permanent recognition by general agreement of the grinciples of maritime law which have been admitted by way of exception in the present contest, and, in fact, to review the property of the states of the property of the maintenance of her maritime trade, and a convention that produce of the bolligate produced at, as the result of the present war already shows that Russia is absolutely dependent on neutrals for the maintenance of her maritime trade, and a convention that produce the property is a state of the present war have a present and the produced at the beligherents in the present war have proved at the sealing of the state of the present war have proved at the sealing and the produced at the beligherent in the present variance of the present contest, and in fact, to review the produced at the present variance of the present of the produced at the produced at the produced at the produced

ships, and retired to Finland. The conduct of the pilots was duly appreciated at St. Fetersburg, and, in order to recompense them, the Emperor has testowed on them individually silver medals, which they are authorized to wear, as marks of disjinction, suspended to a riband of american personnent to pure in any other way than as a piratical reserved or or a camp of savages." Such language is at its usual in the official communication of the head american personnent to pure the compress of the natural communication.

The revenue of the United States continues in so flourishing a condition that the surplus of the year will amount to fifteen millions of deliars, and the fresident renews his recommendation for the reduction of the import duties, from which these abundant financial resources are almost exclusively derived. At the same time he proposes an addition of four regiments—two of infantry and two of cavalry—to the United States army, and he calls the attention of Congress to the inadequate state of the nay. The progress in the naval power both of England and France has been so rapid and so colessal within the last three years, that the disproportion between the maritime forces of Europe and those of America is more than ever felt by the government of the United States. At the same time, we observe with pleasure that the President recommends the introduction of atricter provisions in the laws regulating the merchant service, with a view to diminish the number of the frightful accidents at see, which have caused such large and frequent losses of property and life.

Upon the whole, this message, which is considered tame at Washington, has at least the merit of being ineffensive shroad. It is not very correct in its language, or very statesmanlike in its views; it leaves the more difficult questions of the polley of the United States unsolved; but if furnishes fresh evidence of the prosperity of the country, and nothing is more creditable to the nativations of the United States than the fact that the iffairs of the commonwealth do not suffer materially even in the hands of those who have but small claims to political foresight or ability.

The English View of the German Emigration to America.

[From the London Times, Nov. 21.]

The ministerial arguments and admissions point to the Germans as the most hopful element of the intandication of the most threatend, for the west with the content of the most threatend, for the west with a ministerial content of the most threatend, for the west with a ministerial content of the most threatend, for the west with a ministerial content of the most threatend, for the west with a ministerial content of the most threatend of the ministerial content of the

expiration of which they will receive a free passage to our Australian colonies—an object for which so many thousands of our own people are pining at home. It is, indeed, by a strange destiny that England, so long the chief mart of commerce, and lately opened virtually to the whole world, should become also the great centre and channel of emigration, and now it seems not unlikely the chief mart of war. War inevitably follows in the track of peace, for it goes with men and material, with prosperity, with ambition, with abundance, with power. Anything may be brought into England, and any-body may land on our shores and enter this metropolis. There is no assing questions. What is more, anybody and anything that have come here may leave at discretion. Thus we have become not only the safest and most convenient place for storing commodities of which the ultimate destination is not certainly known, but also the best place for a German, or any other foreigner, to take up his residence for a while, and look about him. As to the measure for employing and embodying these men, our objections to it have been stated without reserve. We still feel great misgiving as to its success, but none will more rejoice to be disabused than our selves. It has been virtually adopted by Parliament; the ground upon which it is principally supported is that it will give us immediately a larger trained force than we can obtain as speedily by any other means, and we will not be so unpatrictic as to write a word which can impede its prompt and complete execution. an colonies -- an object for which so r

the utilinate desitation is not certainly known, but also the best place for a German, or any other foreigner, to take up his residence for a while, and look about him, seen, our objections to it have been stated without reserve. We still feel great misgiving as to its success, but none will more rejoice to be disabased than out-the ground upon which it is principally supported is that it vill give us miscolated is agreed that the ground upon which it is principally supported is that it vill give us miscolated is agreed to the ground upon which it is principally supported is that it vill give us miscolated is agreed to the ground upon which it is principally supported is that it vill give us miscolated is agreed to the ground upon which it is principally supported is that it vill give us miscolated is agreed to the ground upon which it is principally supported is that it vill give us miscolated in the ground upon which it is principally supported is that it vill give us the ground upon the ground upon the ground upon which it is principally supported in the ground upon the ground upon

into the Bankruptey Court, because, they say, the American creditors would seize all the property belonging to the estate on the other side of the Athantic, and that the interests of the English creditors would, therefore, be damaged to that extent. On the other hand it is argued, that while this would so doubt be the case, the loss would be counterbalanced by striking from the list of creditors a number of items which, it is alleged, would not bear the test of scrutiny.

Bank of England Returns.
account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoris,
32, for the week ending December 16, 1854:
BEGUE DEFAILTMENT.

Debt. Credit.
Notes issued...£27,369,845 Government deposits.....£11,015,100
Other securities £,984,900
Gold coin and bullion......13,360,845 Total......£27,369,845 Total......£27,369,845 Total......£34,424,338 Total......£34,424,336

Galapagos Islands. GUANO—PURCHASE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-

GUANO—PURCHASE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-MENT—GEN. VILLAMIL—SENATOR RENAMIN, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

All must admit, Mr. Editor, that if public journals were to publish nothing except what they knew personally and in detail to be correct, they would often be obliged to send forth a mesagre sheet for the amusement or instruction of their readers. The press of this city, and their various correspondents, principally from Washington, have fully illustrated this fact, in their varied commentaries and speculations about the Galapages Islands. A public journal must give rumor as well as fact. The very commentary based on rumor often elicits truth.

One journal asserts and another denies the purchase of these islands by the United States, for the round sum of three millions of dollars—a high price for ecceria, de-

of three millions of dollars—a high price for escoria, de-composed lava, and extinct volcances. One asserts most positively that the guano is worthless, because the frethe ammonia from it; while another with equal confidence declares that the article can never be used for agricultural purposes, from the fact that no rain falling on the group, the guano is overcharged with ammonis. One distinguished savan (I think his communication appear-ed in the Times) admits the value of the islands alone ed in the Times) admits the value of the islands alone on account of the sea turtle at certain seasons to be found on the shore; when the truth is, the world-renowned terrapin found only in this locality, is a land, and not a sea animal. One has studied volcances, and maintains that the islands produce nothing but lara, cinders and ashes; while another of more hopeful temperament, is quite sure that lixards constitute the main crop. There is one point, however, on which all the disputants seem to accord in perfect harmony; it is this—that there can be no guano on the islands, after all, because there are

to accord in perfect harmony; it is this—that there can
be no guano on the islands, after all, because there are
few birds to be found there at the present time; while
the truth is every deposite of guano found in the Pacific
is to-day precisely what it was in the days of the Incas;
the agencies which produced them have long since dis
appeared.

The discussion of these matters, however, is harmleas, sometimes amusing, and may be useful. The only
objectionable part is, the motives impused to General
Villamil and Senator Benjamin. To correct these imputations is the sols object of this brief article.

A few of the facts:
General Villamil does own Charles Island, with ten or
twelve thousand head of cattle on it. He did discover
guano, and in due form made the denunciation and secured his rights to the same, on the whole group, before
he came to the United States in the capacity of Charge;
but he did not know at that time the quality, nor to
what extent the guano abounded. On the 27th day of
October, 1853, he did make a formal conveyance of fourfifths of this interest to the following named persons:—
J. Mason, John A. Cerwin, William Hollister and S. W.
Johnston. At this time the extent and valee of the
guano were unknown. It is true these gentlemen did
but little—some of them nothing—but they issaed no
scrip, and, like honorable men, they all recouveyed,
with the exception of Mr. Hollister, who still acts with
the General.

It is true that Captain De Brissot, of New Orleaus, in
compliance with the wishes of General Villamil, did proceed in the summer and fall of 1853, with a party, and
at much labor and expense, did complete a thorough
exploration of the islands, making charts and sketches
of the same, and announced the result to the General
in a letter, of which the following is a copy—

New Orleans, April 12, 1854.

GENERAL JOSE VILLAMIL, Minister from Ecuador, Washington—

Six—I have the pleasure to inform you of my return to this city, after having explored the places you pointed out to me, and some others on the Galapagos Islands, and the result of the exploration is that you have on the islands eleven deposits of guano, one of which is about six miles long, over one mile wide and over one hundred feet deep. I have brought with me a sample, taken twenty-seven feet deep, which is quite as good as the Peruvian guano. Cerro Colorado, on your own island, contains guano, but in small quantity. On your arrival here I shall make you acquainted with all the particulars of this important discovery.

I remeile, sir, very respectfully, your ob't sev't., JULIUS DE BRISSOT.

On receipt of this intelligence General Villiamil lest not time in returning to Guayaqui. From that place the writer received a letter from him, in which he says:—

"I find the government well disposed towards me, and I have been arranging many matters. The President of the republic has placed at my disposal a steanoer, in which I shall proceed immediately to make a thorough examination in person of all the islands, &c."

Owing to an accident to the rudder of the steamer, the General did not complete the object of his visit, and his next letter to the writer was dated at sea, August 2, on his return to Guayaquil, in which, among other matters, he says:—

"I herewith send you by Adams' Express a sample of guano, of which there are mitiones de tonolados. Have it carefully assayed, and if found good, you may at once authorize all vessels going round the Horn to Chill, Bo-

"Ih herewith send you by Adams' Express a sample of quane, of which there are mitiones de tonolador. Have it carefully assayed, and if found good, you may at once authorize all vessels going round the Horn to Chill, Bolivia, Peru, Granada, Mexico and California, and which desire return freights, to proceed at once, after discharging their cargoes, to the Galapagos and load withguano."

The interests which De Brissot and friends were to have were not as yet, among other matters, definitively arranged, and in the next letter from the teneral, dated Guayaquil, Exptember 27, he says.—"You may have heard that Senator Benjamin has left New Orleans with the view of arranging with the government of Ecuador and myself respecting the rights or claims of De Brissot, who made the exploration of the islands. This is already done to my satisfaction. The interests of De Brissot are secure without injuring mine, and consequently yours. Mr. De B. has done well in his most thorough explorations; the guano abounds in illimitable quantity. I shall make it a point of honor to see justice done him."

The General mentioned further that he and Mr. Ben.